WEATHER
Showers and Cooler

Daily Worker

★ Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 117 | New York, Wednesday, May 16, 1945 | (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

SMASH INTO MAIN SECTION OF NAHA

Near Last Okinawa Airfield

Burn Out Japanese Snipers: First Division Marines plunge into the fire and smoke of the northern suburbs of Naha, capital city of Okinawa, in the wake of tanks. The house on the right was set on fire to burn out Japanese snipers. Marines yesterday swept to within a half mile of the city's center.

BULLETIN

GUAM, Wednesday, May 16 (UP).—Army infantrymen closing in on the key Japanese stronghold of Shuri captured vital 130-foot Chocolate Drop Hill Tuesday to win positions dominating areas to the south as Marines in the capital city of Naha repulsed an enemy counter-attack in bloody hand-to-hand street fighting.

GUAM, Wednesday, May 16 (UP).—U. S. Sixth Division Marines, cracking the western anchor of the Okinawa line, swept across the Asato River yesterday and smashed to within half a mile of the center of the rubbled capital city of Naha in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s leathernecks, fighting in their first major action of the Pacific war, shattered the river line despite heavy mortar and machine gun fire and battled about 500 yards beyond into the main section of Naha and within a little less than two miles of the last Japanese airfield on Okinawa.

On the eastern end of the front, Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th Army Division veterans of Leyte, Attu and Kwajalein wheeled around captured Conical hill, consolidated positions at Yonabaru field and battled through the northern defenses of the eastern anchor of Yonabaru which was under artillery siege.

In the center, Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce's 77th Division Army men who captured Guam and fought on Leyte, teamed with Maj. Gen. Pedro del Valle's First Marine veterans of Guadalcanal and New Britain in a two-pronged attack on Shuri, believed to be the site of the main Japanese headquarters.

In Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that 90 percent of Mindanao—second largest island in the Philippines—is now free of the enemy and that 95 percent of the population has been liberated.

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., commander of the 25th Division, disclosed that a three-month campaign in central Luzon, climaxed by the capture of Balete pass, cost the Japanese over 7,000 counted dead.

In China the Chinese army's Hunan province counter-offensive which saved the Chihkiang air base had recovered about 2,700 square miles and driven the Japanese back to within 18 miles of Paoching, an authoritative American source said.

A Chungking communique disclosed that bitter street fighting continued inside the east coast port of Foochow with both sides suffering heavy casualties.

And the Japanese cabinet took the surprising step of voting unanimously to abrogate all of its Axis treaties—including anti-Communist pacts—because of the unconditional surrender of Italy and Germany.

One of the Nazi "werewolves" behind the barbed wire of an Allied prison camp.

Truman Eager For Big 3 Parley

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ALP Asks City Anti-Bias Body

13-Plank Platform Drawn For Mayoralty Campaign

—See Page 4

Find Goebbels' Body

—See Page 2

Seamen Win Stay on Pay Cut

—See Page 5

The Family Budget When Illness Strikes

—See Page 4

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Goebbels' Corpse Found by Soviets

MOSCOW, May 15 (UP).—The body of Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels has been found in a vast underground city beneath Berlin, the Red Army newspaper Red Star reported today.

A Berlin dispatch said that Goebbels' corpse and those of his wife and children were found where they had committed suicide, before a microphone.

The story said the underground city, 65 feet below Berlin's surface and safe from the reach of Allied bombs, contained factories, offices, and arsenals linked by electric railroads.

Goebbels, Hermann Goering, and other prominent Nazis had luxurious apartments in subterranean Berlin. Entrances and exits to the rooms matched any fortress. The huge walls were made from special reinforced concrete armor plate. Berlin residents said Goebbels and Goering had built their shelters there many years before the war.

ESCAPE BY POISON

Red Star reported that in one of the apartments a Soviet correspondent found the corpses of an entire family of an unnamed high Nazi official. He had given poison to his wife and children, then hanged himself and left a note saying, "this is what National Socialism caused."

The underground city stretched beneath all the streets, boulevards, and alleys converging on the Wilhelmstrasse.

In a house at No. 63 Charlottenstrasse, a Soviet correspondent rummaging in the debris found a narrow passageway below the surface of the ruins. It led to an enormous underground structure with massive doors and electric installations. The luxurious furniture, clothes and linen littering the floors of the rooms indicated an influential family had lived there.

In other subterranean dwellings the correspondent found large families huddled in corners beneath dim kerosene lamps. They had lived there like moles since 1942.

From one such dwelling a narrow corridor led to a steel door, and behind that was a hand grenade factory, where women and children worked, the dispatch said.

MINIATURE CITY

Another miniature city lay under the ruins of the main Gestapo building. Innocent-looking sewer covers concealed the entrance to an elaborate transportation system connecting more munitions factories and residential quarters.

Steel columns supported a concrete ceiling in a huge depot filled with shells, incendiary explosives, and smoke bombs all neatly stacked and properly labelled. Other shelves were filled with cases containing machine gun bullets, pistols, and tommy guns.

The miniature electric railroad serving these arsenals was found intact. Conveyor belts carried the ammunition close to the surface where the heavy guns were emplaced.

The largest number of subterranean passages were found beneath the Wilhemstrasse and Unter den Linden. Many secret places there still were unexplored. Red Star said it was possible Hitler's body yet might be found in one of them.

Debates Make U. S. Delegates Re-Define 'Rights'

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The American delegation today surprised this conference by issuing a series of clarifications on the four amendments which cover human rights and fundamental freedoms, already decided upon by the four sponsoring powers early last week.

You will miss the meaning of this statement, which is very good but also very general, unless you connect it up with the various disputes which have been taking place in the 12 committees of the conference among the Soviet, British, French and other delegations, including our own, on the problems of trusteeship, world labor particpaton and other matters.

In the trusteeship committee, for example, the Soviet delegates have been arguing for a specific statement that the objective of the new mandate system must be the independence of colonial peoples. The British on Monday, through Viscount Cranborne, argued that the principle of "self government" is enough.

The American declaration today, pleading that there "should be no misunderstanding of where the United States," declared itself in favor "of the right of all peoples to govern themselves according to their own desires whenever they are prepared to and able to assume the responsibilities of freedom. . . ."

The document pointed to the American record in the Philippines, and emphasized the "special obligation of the greater and more powerful nations to respect the right of self government" not only for dependent peoples but for small nations.

In other words, in this phase of the human rights discussion the United States seems to side with the British emphasis on self-government, with a rather vague suggestion on ultimate independence.

RIGHT TO WORK

At another point, the problem of fundamenta' freedoms came up. In one of the committees, as you know, the Soviet Ukrainian delegates again raised the inclusion of the "right to work" and "right to education." New Zealand, among other countries, supports this view.

Mr. Stettinius said today that the United States stand behind the "four freedoms," which include, he emphasized "freedom of information and communications."

Freedom from want, he said, "encompasses the right to work, the right to social security and the right to opportunity for advancement."

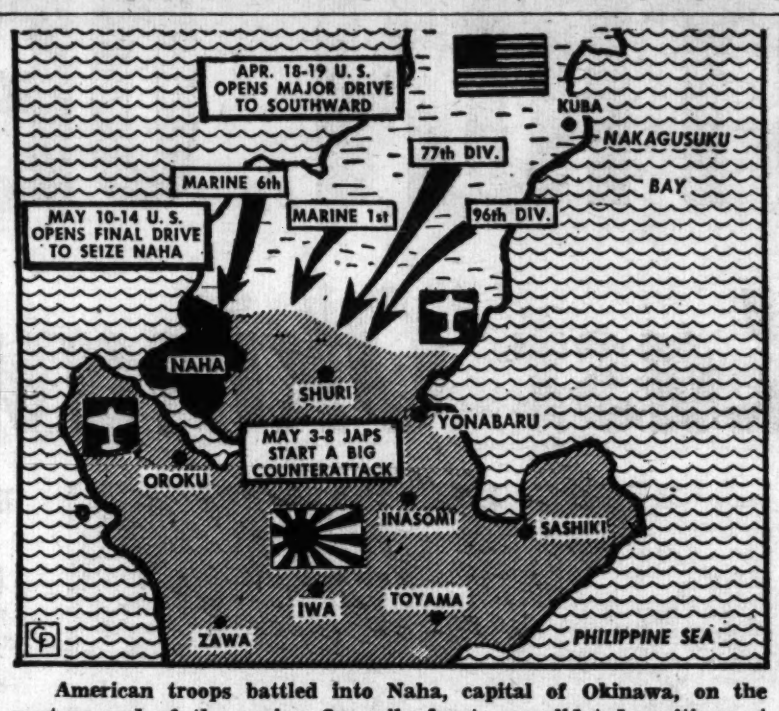
Again, while going along quite a way with the Ukrainian and Soviet delegates, the United States is evidently unwilling to have a more specific wording of the right to work and education, preferring to have that understood under the general four freedoms.

Equally interesting was a final passage of the document, which says that the charter, the structures and procedure of the world organization should provide for "full consideration of the views and interests of all branches of organized labor, of agriculture and business."

This was a clear reply to the very clear position of the French, expressed yesterday, in which the right of the World Federation of Trade Unions to sit in at the conference and cooperate integrally with the security organizations was emphasized. You will notice that the United States tries to offset the French position, but specifically lumps agriculture and business along with "all branches of labor."

Stettinius denied of course that this general statement on human rights had anything to do with the subjects under discussion in the committees. On the other hand, it was clear to everyone that the American delegation would not have brought up these subjects 10 days after the joint amendments had been commented upon by Molotov and Eden unless the delegation members felt very sensitive and wanted to make their position clear.

On world labor representation the American position still does not acknowledge the rights of World Federation Trade Unions to participate and still adheres to the idea of an inter-governmental form, like the ILO.



American troops battled into Naha, capital of Okinawa, on the western end of the raging five-mile front, consolidated positions at Yonabaru airfield on the eastern anchor of the line, and in the center launched a two-pronged attack on Shuri, believed to be enemy headquarters.

Yugoslavia for Pact With Italy on Trieste

Edvard Kardelj, second vice-president of the Yugoslav government, denied Monday that the Tito regime has sought to "present the world with a fait accompli" in prewar Italian territory, and suggested that the frontier issue be solved by a direct agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy.

"The Yugoslav Army liberated the Slovene littoral, Istria and Trieste at the cost of many lives," said Kardelj's statement, published in both "Politika" and the Communist party organ "Borba."

"Statements that Yugoslavia by occupying these regions wishes to present the world with a fait accompli are completely unfounded. The Yugoslav Army cannot be denied the right to organize a military occupation authority in order to assure law and order until the problem of fixing frontiers is solved by direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia."

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the United States and British have sent notes to Marshal Tito making "very clear" their opposition to Yugoslavia's occupation of pre-war Italy's province of Istria.

Diplomatic sources said the notes demanded that Yugoslavia withdraw all her forces from Trieste and the rest of Italy's pre-war province of Istria without delay.

The notes, identical or at least similar, were en route to Tito, the commentator said. Other sources said they already had been delivered in Belgrade by the American and British ambassadors.

[Premier Stalin has been informed of the action taken, it was understood.]

Kardelj, without reference to a recent statement by Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew added: "From the formal point of view it is only natural that the Yugoslav Army enjoy at least the same rights on the territory which it has occupied as other Allied armies, since the matter concerns territories not alien to us but our own national soil which in the past was forcibly snatched from Yugoslavia.

"Certain foreigners are repeating a slander to the effect that Yugoslavia, in occupying this territory, wishes to place before the world a fait acompli. These allegations have no foundations whatsoever . . . . Yugoslavia has never refused to confer and express its requests as concerns frontiers at the peace conference."

Kardelj alleged that "Italian Fascist remnants," supported unwittingly by a "poorly informed" foreign press, are conducting a "conscious, organized campaign" against the new Yugoslav government.

New Hitler Hero Tale Piped Into U. S. Press

Latest sympathetic interview with a captured Nazi to pass military censorship was a United Press interview yesterday with a Nazi in Obersalzburg, Germany, who painted a glowing picture of Adolf Hitler's last days in Berlin.

Gerhardt Herrgeselle served his Fuehrer as stenographer at the end of April, and he grabbed the opportunity to tell how Hitler, his face puffy, his hands shaky, took the noble decision to die in the Reichschancellory. Very touching too was the stenographer's description of how Hitler's fellow-murderers were loathe to leave his side.

Evidently seeking to clear Admiral Doenitz's "government" of the Nazi taint, the stenographer alleged Hitler had chosen Goering as his successor.

Hitler decided to die in Berlin, Herrgeselle insisted, even though von Ribbentrop had reported "tension between the western Allies and Russia," and Goebbels had given the boss a pep talk about continuing to fight Bolshevism.

Hearst's Journal-American gave three full columns and a red letter banner headline to this Nazi's eulogy of Hitler.

British Spar On Question Of Doenitz Status

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—British military commentators today sparred cagily with the question of Adm. Karl Doenitz' government, while admitting that British occupation troops had reached Flensburg, its seat.

"In mass surrenders, it is necessary to deal with someone who has authority over the surrendering troops," one said, adding that in this case it need not necessarily be Doenitz. "Something like 6,000,000 Germans are milling and the best method of controlling them is to make use of existing authority until their future is settled."

He added that this was a partial explanation of the Flensburg broadcast report that Field Marshal Ernst Busch had been named commander of all German armed forces in the north.

Doenitz, who replaced Hitler at the Fuehrer's behest and directed the capitulation of Germany, was still in temporary freedom in his provisional capital at Flensburg, along with his foreign minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk and Field Marshals Busch and Wilhelm Heitel.

The British War Office said today it would investigate charges that Allied troops in one theater have been ordered to salute German officers.

The charges were made by a British Army sergeant in a letter to his representative in Parliament protesting the "foul insult to a victorious army."

The roll of captured war criminals was growing by the hour. The man blamed for the slaughter by gas of 4,000,000 Europeans—Police Lt. Gen. Ernst Kaltenbrunner — has been seized by U. S. troops in Austria, it was reported.

HACHA IN CZECH HANDS

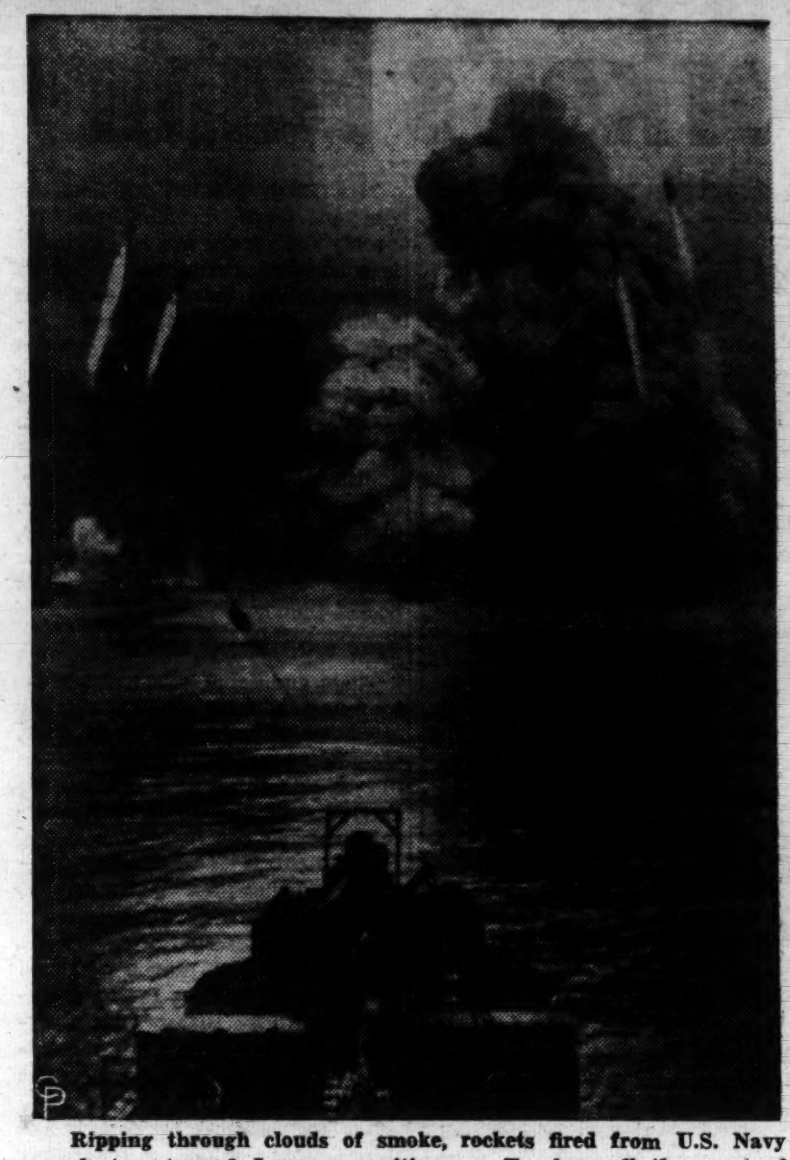
Dr. Emil Hacha, former president of Czechoslovakia who turned his country over to Hitler in 1939, fell into the hands of his countrymen along with many of his chief collaborators, according to Radio Prague.

Bucharest dispatches reported the first war criminal trials had been started in the Romanian capital. The initial defendant is, Gen. Nicolae Maczicz, charged with ordering the massacre of 20,000 civilians in Odessa.

The first trial of Danish Nazis, including former Minister of agriculture Gunnar Larsen, began in Copenhagen today, according to exchange Telegraph.

In Rome, the Italian cabinet heard a proposal that the Allied War Crimes Commission be asked to hand over to Italian authorities the German perpetrators of the Ardeatine caves massacre.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission, which revealed last Saturday that Hermann Goering had been indicted as a war criminal as early as November, said that his case would be regarded as a test of "speed and procedure" applicable to subsequent war crime trials."



Ripping through clouds of smoke, rockets fired from U.S. Navy vessels tear toward Japanese positions on Tarakan off the coast of Borneo. This pre-invasion attack softened up the enemy for the landing of Australian troops.

No Tax Cuts Before V-J Day, Truman Declares

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP).—President Truman today ruled out the possibility of tax reductions before the Japanese war is won.

The President voiced his ideas on taxes when he was asked in a news conference to comment on a five-year plan of gradual reductions suggested by chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee.

There can be no reduction of taxes until the war is over, and we still have a war to win in the Pacific, the President said. He went on to add that there are 85,000,000 individual holders of war bonds in the country. He said that the investments of these bondholders must be protected.

The only way to protect them, he said, is through taxes.

Congressmen Back, Say Nazis Must Pay

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP).—The 12-member congressional committee which toured Nazi concentration camps today called for swift, certain, and adequate punishment for all persons responsible "for the sickening spectacle which we have witnessed."

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky), reading the committee's report to the Senate, declared that pictures and descriptions of conditions at Buchenwald could not adequately portray the horrors of the camp.

"It is only when the stench of the camp is smelled that anyone can have complete appreciation of the depth of degradation to which the German organizations and practices had dropped in their treatment of those who have failed to embrace the doctrines of the 'master race.'"

He emphasized that no United States prisoners of war were confined in any concentration camp. "There is no relationship whatever between a concentration camp for political prisoners and a camp for prisoners of war," he added. He said, however, that freed Kentucky prisoners had told him that American GIs captured by Nazis in Italy were forced to march from Italian battlefields to prison camps in Germany, and those who fell behind were prodded by bayonets.

GENERAL STAFF

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said the fact that Nazi atrocity camps were operated with the knowledge and consent of the German General Staff should be "broadcast throughout the country." He warned that captured German officers are "trying to ingratiate themselves" with their victors and said these attempts should be "condemned to failure from the start."

Barkley said the committee felt satisfied that the Allied war crimes agencies would mete out "practical justice" to all war criminals.

The Senate chamber and the galleries were nearly filled during Barkley's recital. Members listened quietly and attentively as he told about death factories at the Buchenwald, Nordhausen and Dachau camps, representing a "cross-section" of more than 100 such concentration and slave labor camps.

TORTURE PROGRAM

He said the worst-treated prisoners were Jews, Russians and Poles. The tortures practiced were "no less than organized crime against civilization," he said, and the committee saw with its own eyes:

1. "The barracks, the work places, the physical facilities for torture, degradation and execution."

2. "The victims, both dead and alive, of atrocities at the camps."

3. "The progress of liquidation by starvation which was still going on."

4. "We saw the indescribable filth and smelled the nauseating stench before it was cleaned up, and we saw a number of victims of this liquidation process actually die."

He said the committee was of the opinion that a "colossal scheme of extermination was planned and put into effect against all those in occupied countries who refused to accept the principles of Nazism, or who opposed the saddling of the Nazi yoke on their countries."

Fur, Transport Union Results

The Fur Industry War Emergency Board, a labor-management organization devoted solely to war effort objectives, yesterday announced a sales quota of $10,000,000 worth of bonds in the Seventh War Loan at a rally in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Joseph Winogradsky, assistant business manager of the Fur Workers Union (CIO), announced that the union has accepted $2,000,000 of the total quota.

Meeting in the Board of Transportation yards at 147 St. and Seventh Ave., 900 members of the Transport Workers Union yesterday pledged to buy a minimum of $500,000 worth of bonds.

UAW to Meet Krug on Job Plan for Detroit

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, May 15.—War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug's prediction at a press conference today that some 300,000 Detroit war workers would eventually have to look for civilian jobs elsewhere was sharply criticized by a spokesmen of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, today.

"This is a backward attitude towards the problem of reconversion," said Irving Richter, a legislative representative of the union.

"Such a mass exodus is unnecessary," added Richter. "The postwar plan proposed by R. J. Thomas, UAW president, calling for an annual production of 10 million badly needed automobiles would keep these workers on the jobs in Detroit."

President Thomas will give his views to Krug in Washington next Thursday, in company with UAW Secretary George Addes and UAW vice-presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther.

Other towns that will lose many workers include Mobile, Ala., a shipbuilding center; San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and about a dozen one-industry communities, said the WPB check.

CIVILIAN OUTPUT

Krug expects the rate of consumer goods production to equal that of 1939 a year after V-E day, rising, of course, after that.

Consumer production will pick up real speed by September, said Krug, with items using least critical materials, such as vacuum cleaners, electrical gadgets, etc.

Krug emphasized WPB was staying "in business as long as needed to safeguard the war against Japan and the war-supporting economy." However controls of some 90 items less directly involved in the war effort have already been lifted, and another 100 will be lifted in the next few months.

Material shortages, however, will make it necessary to maintain controls for the time being over a larger number of items than those freed, explained Krug.

STEEL

Steel is the most important critical material affecting consumer production. Krug expects some 2,000,000 tons more of steel to be available in the third quarter for civilian use, though 1,500,000 tons of it will be allocated to farm machinery and other goods having special priorities, leaving only a half million tons of "free steel" for general production.

The amount of free steel will increase in the fourth quarter as military cutbacks increase.

Construction and automobiles, both heavy steel users, will be strictly controlled for some time, declared Krug, as will textiles, lumber and other forest products, and non-ferrous metals. The situation in these items is "tight," he declared.

Textile mills are actually getting more workers now, he said, but there's still a shortage of textile production in comparison with needs.

One of the acutest shortages is in lead. It's been impossible to get enough lead miners, he declared.

Truman Eager For Big 3 Parley

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP). — President Truman said today that he hopes to have his first meeting soon with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin for a discussion of undecided issues.

At one of his typical story-a-minute news conferences, he also announced that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower intends to allow as free a flow of information and ideas in U. S.-occupied Germany as military security permits.

"I agree with Gen. Eisenhower," he said.

The President also put a quietus on hopes for early tax relief; said the Veterans Administration, which has been under fire, will be expanded and modernized; recommended repeal of the Johnson Act banning private loans to nations which defaulted on World War I debts, and, discussing war reparations, said:

"Absolute insurance against German or Japanese rearmament—ever again—comes first with us."

Mr. Truman left no doubt that he expects to meet with Churchill and Stalin as soon as conditions permit. He said he hopes they will have an opportunity to discuss peace plans.

Asked if DeGaulle would be invited, he said the get-together would be a meeting of the Big Three. He did not elaborate.

Earlier, Churchill had said in London that he devoutly hopes a Big Three meeting can be held in the near future. "It would be very odd," he added, "if such a long, fierce war ended without any settlement even among the victors."

The President said in a statement that he had been advised that Eisenhower had issued no order barring importation of publications into Germany, and that the General had voiced the opinion that "a free press and a free flow of information and ideas should prevail in Germany in a manner consistent with military security."

"Gen. Eisenhower has emphasized, however," he added, "that there can be no restoration of a Free German press in Germany until the elimination of Nazi and militarist influence has been completed. We are not going to lose the peace by giving license to racialist Pan-Germans, Nazis and militarists so they can misuse democratic rights in order to attack democracy as Hitler did.

"I agree with Gen. Eisenhower."

The President announced appointment of a staff of 21 experts to assist U. S. representatives on the Moscow war reparations commission.

He said in a statement that fair and workable settlement of German reparations will be one of the Allies' most difficult postwar tasks. The question is "closely related to the task of insuring a lasting peace," he said, "and for that reason the right answers will be vital to the security of America and the world."

Mothers of Surabachi Heroes at Bond Rally

The first report of War Bond sales for New York State in the Seventh War Loan yesterday showed that during the period from April 9, when the Advance Payroll Savings Campaign got under way, to the close of business Saturday, May 12, a total of $124,700,000 in Bonds had been sold to the public, Frederick W. Gehle, state chairman of the War Finance Committee for New York, announced.

Three mothers whose sons died raising the stars and stripes on Mt. Surabachi on Iwo Jima, and the three young men who survived the flag-raising, participated in a large bond rally in Wall Street yesterday as the Mighty Seventh War Loan Drive got under way.

While a crowd of 15,000 gathered at noon time on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building, each of the six were presented with a $1,000 war bond by Emil Schram, president of the Stock Exhange.

Survivors of the Mt. Surabachi episode, which has become one of the heroic symbols of the war, were two of the five Marines, Pfcs. Rene their Navy buddy, Pharmacist's A. Gagnon and Ira H. Hayes, and their Navy buddy, Pharmacist's Mate Second Class John H. Bradley.

The mothers, who stood straight and proud while the battered flag of Surabachi origin was raised again, were Mrs. Madeline E. Evelley of Sommerville, Mass., mother of Sgt. Henry O. Hansen; Mrs. Goldie Price of Ewing, Ky., mother of Pfc Franklin R. Sousley, and Mrs. Charles Strank of Johnstown, Pa., mother of Sgt. Michael Strank.

Marine Lt. Col. Donald L. Dickson, who raised the first American flag over Guadalcanal, told the crowd that in honoring the three mothers and the survivors of the Iwo Jima flag raising, New York "is paying tribute to all mothers and to all fighting men."

The first day of door-to-door canvassing in the mighty Seventh War Loan drive yielded $3,144,545 in Manhattan, the New York County War Finance Committee reported yesterday. This represented the sale of 17,259 bonds.

All Germans Rounded Up, Say Soviets

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—The rounding up of German officers and men on all fronts has been concluded, a Soviet communique announced tonight.

When Illness Hits a Worker's Family

Even $80 Goes Fast as Costs Rise, Baby Sick

(Fourth of a series on the cost of living and price control.)

By MAX GORDON and LOLA PAINE

Mrs. Helen Blody can tell you how a family and its budget get kicked around because of illness even when the paycheck is bigger than average.

Four years ago her husband, Leo, a printer, brought home $28 weekly and the family — parents and one kid, Harriet—made out somehow. Today, $80 weekly can't take care of the rising cost of living, taxes and the fact that little Susan, born in 1942, has cost almost $2,000 in treatments and special diets since her birth.

The Blody medical and special diet bill was $460 in 1942, $781 in 1943 and $856 in 1944. The drug and special diet expenses are still going at a high rate today, but there's one big exception—doctor bills. Mrs. Blody is now a member of the International Workers Order and she gets free medical service for the whole family at the rate of $34 yearly.

Listen to Mrs. Blody's story of what she and her husband went through.

"In 1943 Susan was a year old and weighed only 10 pounds. When she was 14 months old she hadn't gained an ounce. Many visits to doctors did little good. Finally she got pneumonia. We had to take her to the Beth David Hospital. She survived the pneumonia but was constantly sick after we took her home, and finally she got it again. This time we took her to the Mount Sinai Hospital, where the pneumonia was cured, but we decided to leave her there for six weeks of observation to find out what was wrong."

At Mount Sinai it was discovered that Susan couldn't digest ordinary food, but that she could eat bananas, steak and special protein milk. Today's diet amounts to 40 pounds of bananas a week, one pound of steak daily and a daily quart of protein milk at 50 cents a bottle.

Tomorrow

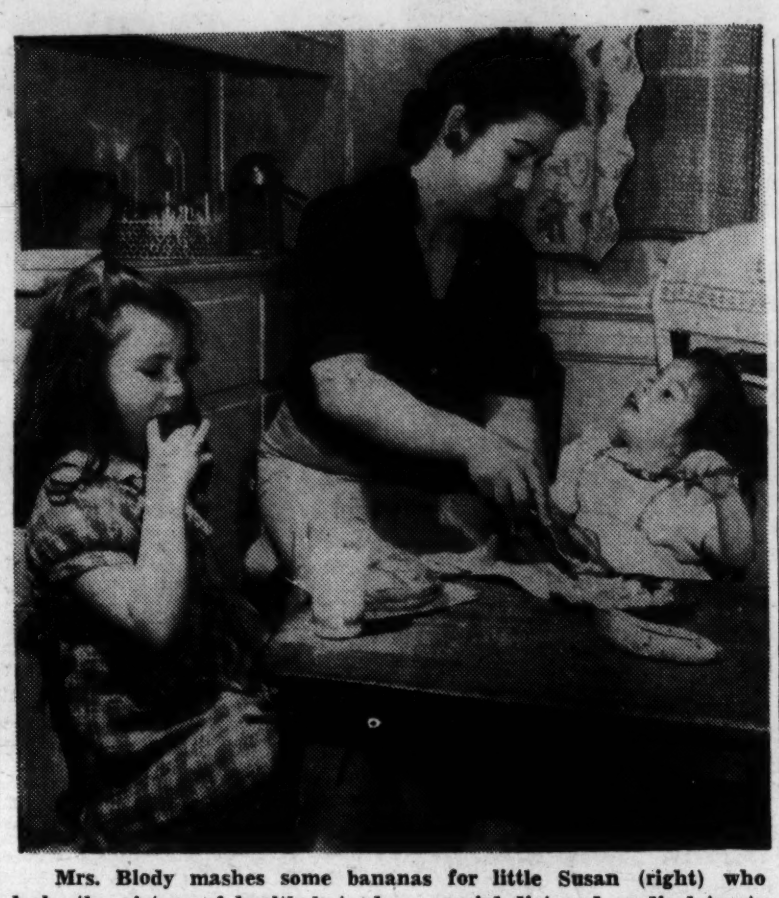
How does a single girl living alone get along on the low salary of a white collar worker? Can she manage to keep up "appearances" expected of office girls in midtown firms?

SAVINGS DISAPPEAR

The savings of the family completely disappeared. Mr. Blody's income, about $70 weekly in 1943, was spent before it arrived. Listen to Mrs. Blody again: "Mount Sinai recommended a series of 42 daily injections. Susan was so weak that it had to be done near the house. The hospital wrote out a note to Fordham Hospital which was nearby and asked that the shots be given there.

"I went to Fordham Hospital frantically, taking all my bills with me, showing all the receipts for doctor and hospital bills, and I said, 'I'm flat broke, as you can see, but my child has to have these injections.'

"I was told at Fordham Hospital that my husband was making too much money for free treatment, that only the 'very, very poor' can get it."



Mrs. Blody mashes some bananas for little Susan (right) who looks the picture of health but whose special diet and medical treatment have cut a deep hole in the family pocketbook. Susan eats between 15 and 20 bananas daily. Older sister Harriet is having a sandwich and milk. Daily Worker Photo

Mrs. Blody was frantic. Any doctor in the neighborhood would have charged her a $3 daily office visit for the shots—meaning $25 weekly for six weeks. It was then that she joined the IWO medical service which administered the shots at $1 each through one of its doctors in the Blody neighborhood.

With this medical problem in mind, let's look at the Blodys' weekly $80 budget and see what happens to it.

The four-room apartment at 2045 Mapes Ave., the Bronx, costs about $12 weekly, with an extra $1.50 going for gas and light. Food for the family costs $25 weekly, not including Susan's special diet—which costs $10 weekly. Then there's an $8 weekly tax deduction, plus $5 weekly to Leo's union for dues and pension fund. Leo's professional laundry costs $1 weekly and so does the telephone. Family laundry and cleaning take up another $2 a week, with insurance at another $1 and Leo's pocket money at $6. Movies cost about $1.50—the only amusement.

That's $72. Add to this an average of $6 weekly for other medical expenses such as drugs, an occasional hospital visit, health insurance, glasses for both kids, and dental care. That's $78, if everything is squeezed out just so—and there's no guarantee.

Mrs. Blody pointed out that the rise in Leo's income from $28 weekly four years ago to $80 today is completely swallowed up by expenses which haven't raised the family's standard of living. Including the fact that Susan was born since and that a necessarily larger apartment (four rooms instead of three) was rented, the family expenses have demanded an **additional** $3 weekly for rent, $.50 for gas and electric, $15 for food, $10 for Susan's diet, $8 for taxes, $1 for laundry and cleaning, $6 for medical costs and $5 for Leo's pocket money

THE VANISHING RAISE

These additional expenses add up to $48.50, of which $29 is directly attributable to higher living costs, including taxes, and $16 to Susan's illness. Add this to the original $28 and you see there's little left despite the big rise in income.

And here is Mrs. Blody's comment on the present struggle to keep going.

"Our budget," she says, "doesn't allow for clothes. Maybe we spend $2 weekly for clothes for four people, but what's that? Like everybody else, we have to use hand-me-downs. Frankly speaking, we're always in a pinch."

But the medical problem is the thing on her mind. She ran her hand over little Susan's blonde head and said: "Look at her, the picture of health, but she wouldn't look like this one minute if she didn't have all this care and sacrifice, and if we weren't lucky enough to have had a little savings.

"When sickness comes in a family, you're just out of luck," she said. "And you must remember that our income is a little higher than average."

But the Blodys' problem is the specter faced by all average families not poor enough to get medical help free. It's the problem of getting a federal health plan functioning, or of seeing that a local health plan such as the Mayor's plan for Greater New York gets going.

City Anti-Bias Body Urged in ALP Platform

The American Labor Party proposed yesterday that a new city agency be established, with adequate paid trained personnel, to eliminate race discrimination in New York. The proposal was one of many advanced by the ALP in making public its 13-point municipal platform for the coming mayoralty elections.

A bill calling for establishment of such an agency is now before the City Council. It was introduced by Manhattan Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

In announcing the platform, which was adopted at an ALP-CIO Planning Board meeting yesterday afternoon, Hyman Blumberg, Planning Board chairman and state secretary of the ALP, said that all candidates endorsed "must be equipped and able to carry out effectively the principles advocated" in it. He added that his party is "committed to the full accomplishment of this program by the next city administration."

The preamble praised Mayor LaGuardia's 12-year administration and stated that "corruption and partisan administration must not be allowed again to enter into our midst."

The 13 planks included price control and rationing, war veterans, postwar planning, the educational system, slum clearance and housing, municipal employes, transit and the five-cent fare, yardstick municipal power and milk plants, city-state fiscal relations, taxes, public health, juvenile delinquency and the program against discrimination.

The ALP criticized Gov. Dewey and the state government for not appropriating sufficient money or providing sufficient personnel to enforce federal OPA regulations in New York City.

The Quill bill in the City Council, providing for more stringent penalties locally for price violators, is being backed by the labor party after the Dewey-controlled Legislature failed to pass a similar statewide measure.

The ALP also recommended the immediate establishment of a new city agency to be known as the Veterans' Department as a central clearing house for all matters concerning veterans.

Ten postwar projects for New York were approved.

Declaring that "the city is now in the double straitjacket of the inadequately revised Friedsam formula and an inequitable return of tax funds by the state," the ALP urged additional funds from the state government and broadened educational opportunities for children and adult citizens.

The platform maintained that rapid transit service is a public obligation of the same status as police and fire protection and highway maintenance. It insisted there was "no justification for raising the fare."

To combat juvenile delinquency, the ALP urges a central Bureau or Youth Guidance to integrate al governmental activities on youth welfare and municipal participation in a combined public and private planning board.

Along with a comprehensive educational program against discrimination in our public schools and colleges and the establishment of a **permanent** City Race Relations Committee, it was recommended that all meetings and literature designed to foster race hatred be legally barred.

The program charged that the "state of New York is building up a constantly increasing surplus which is now over $315,000,000 with an additional anticipated $87,000,000 surplus during this fiscal year while New York City finds it difficult to meet its needs."

"City-state fiscal relationships require revision and readjustment," it said. "This is imperative. A continuance of the present setup will bring about financial chaos. This can be averted by increased local participation in state taxes paid by localities."

A $1,500 minimum wage for city employes and the establishment of grievance machinery was urged.

At GI Salute

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell will be the main speaker at a Madison Square Garden "Salute to the GIs of the United Nations," Thursday, May 31, under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The "salute" will be a tribute to the soldiers of the Allied armies and the underground fighters of the occupied countries who freed Europe of fascism and forced the surrender of the German armies.

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ALL OUT FOR THE MIGHTY SEVENTH
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WAR LOAN

— Union Lookout —

- Juke Box Luke
- A Labor History Item

by Dorothy Loeb

Sam Rabbit is a member of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 who works at the Breakstone Warehouse in the Bronx, where he's classified as a bottlewasher. While washing bottles, he composes songs. Now he has hit the jackpot. It's "Juke Box Luke" which won a prize for him in a radio contest and is soon to be published by the Mills Music Co. Being a strong union man from a way back, he's already joined the Songwriters Protective Association. . . . Abe Silverberg, original organizer of Wholesale and Chain Employes Local 830, died recently. He was the union's first president.

Sam Newman, international vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, is a veteran fighter in labor's ranks. After active participation in the great railroad strike of 1922-23, he was blacklisted all around and had to take a job as a tobacco salesman. Even then, he kept his hand in union organizing. He worked out a scheme to put union leaflets in packets of tobacco which were handed out to coal miners as samples when the United Mine Workers was organizing in West Virginia. The trick outwitted the paid mine thugs and within two days, 5,000 miners joined the UMWA. Newman tells the story in the IAM Beacon, New York State union paper, which is serializing his reminiscences.

Members of the executive committee of the AFL Oilers and Carmen threatened to cancel reservations in a Nashville, Tenn., hotel recently when a Negro member of the committee, Moses Turner, Jr., of New Orleans, was denied a room. The threat was effective. The hotel gave a room and the conference went on. . . . You wouldn't believe it, but the Hollywood strike, which started eight weeks ago, is still on. Herbert K. Sorrell of the AFL Conference of Studio Unions leads the stoppage. In case you don't remember, the strike broke when producers broke an agreement to bargain with Local 1421 of the Painters and said they would deal instead with Local 44 of the AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes (IATSE).

Time Won for Argument On Pay Cut, NMU Is Told

No immediate downward revision of seamen's earnings will be made by the Maritime War Emergency Board, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, informed a special membership meeting at NMU headquarters yesterday.

The NMU leader had headed a delegation of officers and active merchant seamen to a hearing before the board Saturday in Washington. Following the presentation of a statement by the Union opposing any cuts in the present wage structure, the board said it would withhold a decision until after the union and any other interested groups had submitted briefs. All briefs must be in the hands of the board by June 9.

CURRAN

The board assured the seamen, Curran declared, that any revision it may order would not go in effect until 30 days after it is announced. In the meantime, the union will continue collective bargaining negotiations with the Merchant Marine Institute to bring seamen's income into line with the 55 cents an hour minimum established by the War Labor Board.

Curran read to the NMU membership meeting the statement that had been presented to the board by the union, and concurred in by the American Communications Association, CIO, and the Marine, Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific, CIO. This statement asserted revisions downward of seamen's income now "would have a serious impact on the ability of the Merchant Marine to do the job that is expected in the all-out war against Japan," in addition to the deployment of troops and the huge task of delivering supplies for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Europe.

The statement added that "the seamen have steadfastly maintained their no-strike policy and fully intend to continue that policy until Japan is totally defeated." It emphasized, however that the attention of the maritime industry "must be concentrated on a basic wage policy that will make possible all-out mobilization."

Other factors brought to the attention of the board were the urgent call for 115,600 additional seamen and officers in the Merchant Marine by Jan. 1, 1946, by War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson; the unanimous agreement by the industry and labor members of the War Labor Board that present wage levels be maintained and that collective bargaining should be emphasized; that the CIO Maritime Unions are now engaged in collective bargaining for the adjustment of wages based upon the right of seamen to maintain families and enjoy living standards equal to other workers ashore; and, finally, that government policy, voiced by the War Shipping Administration in its recruitment of manpower for the maritime industry, and announced in the press and over the radio, made it clear that good wages prevailed in the industry with free room and board.

Thomas to Ask UAW Regional Cutback Parleys

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, May 15.—R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, will recommend to union executive board meeting May 23-24 in Washington that regional UAW conferences be held throughout the country to take up cutbacks, threatening unemployment and reductions in take-home pay.

He made this announcement following a conference with the steering committee elected by local UAW union presidents here last week.

Thomas added that he favored a regional Michigan conference of local unions provided it is held "for the purpose of discussing and demanding realistic and just policies to protect labor's interests during conversion and postwar periods."

Thomas evidently was referring here to that small group of Reutherite presidents and advocates of revocation of the no-strike pledge, who sought to use the presidents' meeting last week to inject again the issue of the no-strike pledge, to discredit the pro-CIO policy of Thomas and George Addes, national secretary and to seek to supersede the authority of the international.

He made it clear to the committee of local presidents that he felt a conference, conducted along constructive lines, could be very helpful.

At the presidents' meeting, Brendan Sexton, Reutherite president of Bomber Local 50, Ford Willow Run plant, and William Jenkins, president of Amalgamated Local 490, who led the fight to rescind Labor's nostrike pledge during the referendum campaign, and others wanted the body to go on record for revoking the pledge, ignoring the need to concentrate all efforts to the war against Japan. They demanded that labor members of the War Labor Board be withdrawn immediately, and blasted UAW top officers.

Followers of Walter Reuther, UAW vicepresident, tried to turn the presidents' meeting into a demonstration for John L. Lewis and against R. J. Thomas. They were defeated.

Thomas said the UAW board meeting in Washington will be addressed by spokesmen for the Office of War Mobilization, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the War Production Board and the Selective Service Administration. Local union presidents will participate, too, and obtain "first hand information" on government plans, the UAW head said.

Hannegan Looks to Business Cooperation

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP).—National Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan told an audience of businessmen today that the postwar relationship of government to business would be keyed on cooperation instead of control.

"Once the threat of a war inflation is lifted, government controls will lift, too," he said, "and I hope that in those years, under President Truman, old uncertainties that plagued our nation's business and those who managed it will disappear."

Hannegan emphasized that he was speaking as Democratic chairman rather than as a cabinet member. He has been confirmed as postmaster general but has not yet been sworn in.

Shoe Union Locals Help The Daily Worker Fund

New York locals of the United Shoe Workers began to warm up to the $100,000 financial drive for The Worker and the Daily Worker, it was revealed yesterday. Official donations were sent in from four of the locals, together with a donation from the international union as such.

Since the constitutions of most unions place a strict limitation on the amount they can vote to such purposes, the Sponsoring Committee in charge of the drive urged locals to push the work in the shops as well. Particularly was it urged that committees be formed in the local unions and shops to get the drive coupon books around and have them filled.

Among the moneys officially voted by New York unions and received yesterday, it was stated, were the following amounts:

United Shoe Workers of America, $25; Local 453, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, $25; Local 54, United Shoe Workers, $25; Local 60, of the same USW, $15; and Local 61 and 62 of the same International union, $10.

The interest shown by the shoe locals is encouraging, the office of the fund drive stated. If this can now be followed up by many more official contributions from local unions and particularly by the wide distribution of the coupon books, then the drive will proceed successfully.

Since the drive runs only to July 4, speed was urged in getting this work under way.

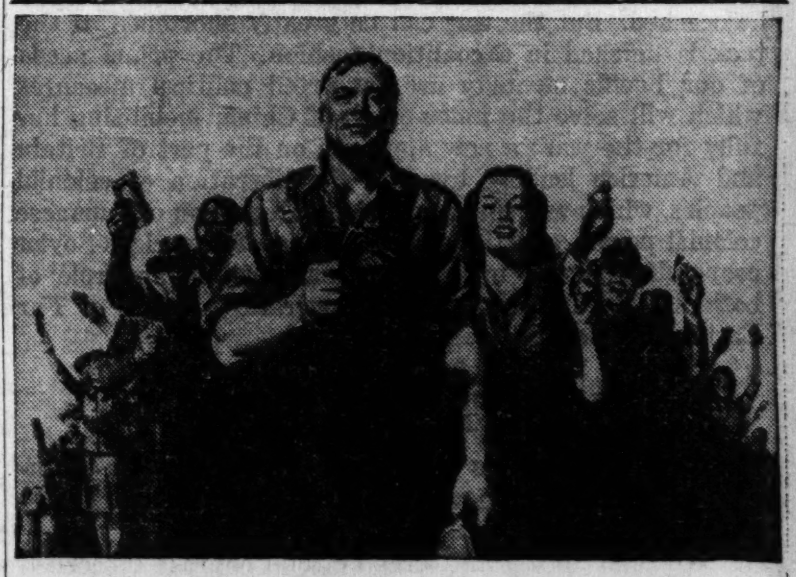
Wolchok Union Losing at Ward

CHICAGO, May 15.—Irving Abramson, national director of organization of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, revealed here that union organization at Montgomery Ward & Co. has not grown stronger since the strike.

Abramson blamed government delays for difficulties which he said were "slowly leading to destruction of the union."

He called on the War Department "either to put into effect the orders of the President of the U. S." at Wards or to "remove the military shackles that have been wrongfully imposed" on the union. He said the Army had not carried out directions given when it seized the plants nor had it enforced War Labor Board orders issued before or after seizure.

Workers whose pay had been cut have not received raises ordered by the WLB and union grievance machinery is not operating, he added.



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Public Will Suffer Next Winter To Pay for Lewis' Hard Coal Strike

Last winter's many days in unheated or hardly heated homes may be forgotten and forgiven under the spell of spring's balmy sunshine, but New York Solid Fuels representative Walter J. Dockerell warns that next winter promises to be the "worst we have had."

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes ordered emergency controls in hard coal deliveries throughout the east. Only those with less than a five days' supply could receive coal.

The reason? Seventy-two thousand anthracite coal miners are rounding out the third week of their general strike. The government seized the mines. But John L. Lewis will not permit them, as he had in the past, to work for Uncle Sam pending further negotiations.

Negotiations have actually broken down. Ickes saw the President prior to issuing his emergency order, but he gave no indication of any break in the deadlock.

Ickes disclosed that already 2,500,000 tons of hard coal have been lost to the country. There is no possibility of resumption of coal production this week even if an agreement were reached by some miracle.

The strike is the first directly against a government-operated industry in this war. It is also President Truman's first direct clash with John L. Lewis. But so far there has been no indication of a move from the President.

Settlement terms were practically foreshadowed in the soft coal agreement which the War Labor Board approved and the portal-to-portal pay issue which the Supreme Court settled in favor of the miners. There can be no doubt of approval of the same terms for the hard coal miners.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dailwork." New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice.-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C.Boldt

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More Nazi Arrogance

THERE is something both revolting and fearful about the arrogance of the Nazi clique centered around Adm. Doenitz. After all the bitterness and bloodletting of the war, for which this gang is responsible, they are boldly insisting upon recognition as the "government of Germany."

What makes this act of these criminals even more revolting is that they are making such a claim under the Hitlerite slogans which sent so many of our boys to their deaths. They are raising up the old Bolshevik bogey to split the United Nations coalition.

What adds fear and foreboding among our people at this spectacle is the fact that these Nazis are receiving attention for their claims and are allowed to speak their propaganda to the world without let or hindrance. Any fool can see that they wouldn't do this unless there was some weakness in the handling they are getting. These men should all be in jail and being prepared for trial and death. Instead, they are strutting before the world.

The American people are convinced there is only one way to deal with these gangsters. The major allies should get together, including the Soviet Union, and work out the trials of the Nazi apparatus, the German military staff and their civilian allies from top to bottom. The Yalta agreement provided for such procedure. Let it be followed out, for the welfare of the nations and the cleansing of the world.

Far East Strategy

OUR TROOPS are conquering Okinawa, but the advance is slow and bloody. And the closer we get to the Japanese homeland the fiercer will the struggle become.

This has to be seen clearly to prevent any relaxation of the war effort. The pro-fascist newspaper axis is already beginning to drum up a campaign for a negotiated peace with Japan, demagogically exploiting the difficulties of the war. The real aim of this campaign, which coincides with rumored Japanese peace feelers, is to preserve an imperialist Japan, devoid of empire and weakened but still strong enough to act as a "buffer" against a democratic China and against the Soviet Union.

As in the case of Germany after World War I, and especially after Hitler came to power, that kind of a policy would boomerang against the United States. It is not only in the interest of all the peoples of Asia and the Far East but also of the United States that military-fascist Japan be crushed. But the war can be greatly shortened, if the task is finished in a coalition fashion. The prime needs of our Pacific strategy are concerted political measures which will solve the inner crisis of China, mobilizing her fully for the war; a new approach on the part of Britain and America leading towards the liberation of colonial peoples, which will speed up the disintegration of Japanese colonial power, and the strengthening of American-Soviet cooperation, based upon the actual position and role of both nations in Asia, for a democratic solution of Far Eastern problems.

Vital to World Security

WHILE the nation's attention is riveted on San Francisco, there are developments in Washington equally vital to world security.

We refer to the measures before Congress concerned with international economic collaboration, without which there can be no lasting peace.

The House Ways and Means Committee is due to act on one of these basic measures, the extension and expansion of the reciprocal trade treaties, in the next day or so. One of FDR's last acts was to urge its passage.

The entire Republican bloc in the committee is against the measure and is trying to cripple it by amendments.

By their stand on this question these Republicans reveal their real attitude concerning American cooperation for world peace.

In this, as in so many similar actions, they have the support of such "labor leaders" as Matthew Woll, who broke labor's almost solid support of the measure before the committee.

If the foes of world cooperation are so bold about opposing this vital legislation it is because they feel the people are not alert to its meaning. They have to be convinced otherwise, and quickly. Get in touch with your Congressman at once and insist he back the Doughton reciprocal trade agreements measure without amendments. Get your union and organization to act.

DEMOCRACY IN GREECE

— Between the Lines

Stettinius and World Labor

by Joseph Starobin

SAN FRANCISCO

I LEARNED today the full story of the unprecedented rebuff to the World Trade Unions Conference here, whose seat as an observer at one of the committees was rescinded Thursday upon the initiative of the American delegation. The story also helps explain why CIO labor leaders here were enthusiastic on Wednesday night and protested so bitterly by Thursday afternoon.

The committee on economic and social cooperation had been verbally assured by the conference steering committee, which Edward R. Stettinus heads, that it could invite any observers it pleased.

On Wednesday afternoon, the economic and social cooperation committee met to discuss its work—it has members from all 48 governments here—and upon a motion of the Soviet delegate, it was decided to invite the WTUC as observers, along with four other organizations. A two hour discussion took place, perfectly frank and free. The vote was 28-3 in the committee, with the United States abstaining, and more than a dozen members absent. The Soviet delegate was congratulated by his colleagues for making the motion and for the successful fight.

The announcement was made to the press that with the steering committee's permisson, the chairman of the economic and social cooperation committee had invited a number of organizations. This was interpreted as a great victory for the WTUC that night, the American delegation was roused by its leaders, and debated the matter vigorously, apparently Dean Gildersleeve was the only one to uphold the committee's vote on the grounds that after all the chairman of all committees had been given free hand to invite observers.

Pressure On China

It is known that Mr. Stettinius himself pressured the Chinese delegation that night. On Thursday morning the matter was placed on the agenda of the entire conference's steering committee, much to the surprise of many delegations.

A heated debate ensued, with the Americans insisting that the subcommittee's action must be reversed at any cost. They got support from Britain, and Canada especially with Mackenzie King speaking twice. Georges Bidault, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, led the fight to uphold the original steering committee's action and likewise the subcommittee's action.

The final vote was taken while CIO leaders were in Mr. Stettinius' office, waiting to thank him for the Wednesday action, completely unaware of what was going on.

High Pressure Tactics

High pressure tactics, overriding the free discussion the day before, resulted in a vote of 33 for rescinding the invitation and 10 or 11 opposed, with the rest absentees or absentions.

The bitterness and high-handedness of the American delegation's opposition to the WTUC—allegedly because it is not an inter-governmental organization—has naturally caused amazement among the delegation here, not to mention how labor leaders feel.

One Hopeful Sign in Germany

By HANS BERGER

The press recently reported the following from Leipzig: A significant non-military happening of the day was the appearance on buildings and posts of a mimeographed sheet signed by the National Committee of Free Germans. Briefly, it listed ten points for the people in Leipzig to follow—and most of them stressed cooperation with the Americans, British and Russians and an effort to expiate the sins of the Nazis. It pointed out that the Nazis had been overthrown by the arms of the Russians, British and Americans, and asked the people of Leipzig not to forget it.

This incident in my opinion is of great significance. It proves that the Free German movement is not only the unifying movement of German political exiles, many thousands of German anti-fascist and many tens of thousands of German war prisoners. It is also a rallying point in Germany itself for those who have always remained anti-fascist or have become by their experience honest enemies of German fascism.

Without the development of such a broad German genuine anti-fascist front—as the Free German movement represents—the fight for the eradication of fascism, the destruction of the underground of the Nazis, the unmasking of the German hypocritical friends will be very difficult if not impossible. Only if the German fascists and their henchmen are systematically isolated among the German masses and rooted out; only if in every factory, in every village, town and city the most farsighted German anti-Nazis of all strata are organized and become the new leaders of their people, will the work of remaking Germany into a civilized nation finally succeed.

The organization of genuine anti-fascist movements in Germany should be encouraged. This could be helped along by the political German exiles. There are alone in the United States, in Mexico and in other Latin American countries many hundreds of proven German anti-fascist whose quick return to Germany would be very valuable for the Allies. There are enough journalists among them to organize in all the larger occupied German cities a new real German democratic press. There are among them excellent publicists, writers, educators, scientists who could start to produce in Germany enlightening literature.

Among them are experienced organizers of trade unions and the general labor movement, experienced administrators, who could be the rallying centers in many German towns and cities and would make superfluous the use of very doubtful Germans.

What should be the test for allowing German emigrants to return as quickly as possible to their homeland? First they must have proven by their past that they are without any doubt genuine anti-fascists whatever their specific political opinion may be. Second, the attitude during the war must be a guarantee that they will also support in Germany the unity of the Allies. This means the unconditional recognition of the decision of Yalta. Third, they must be ready to subordinate all their activities to the decision of the Allies and to the occupying authorities.

On such a basis it would not be difficult to find out quickly those German political emigrants on the American continent whose return should be accelerated in the interest of the cause of the Allies. There are enough of them who long with a burning desire for the chance to cleanse Germany of its crimes and criminals.

Change the World

THE groceryman was telling me only yesterday that on the morning after President Roosevelt's death, the proprietor of a certain liquor store on lower Second Avenue went so crazy with joy he gave away pints of free whisky to all his friends.

This is an Italian-American fascist, a mental slave of the brute Mussolini. When his pig-god was hung by the heels in Milan a few days later this fascist must have thought a sinister fate had robbed him of newfound happiness.

He was so glad at the death of our great President only because Roosevelt had been the sternest, most effective champion of democracy.

Among Nazi beerhalls of Yorkville, in sewers of the Coughlinites and Christian Frontters, in pulpits, banks, legislative chambers and other places where one finds instruments of fascism, the death of Roosevelt was like the lifting of a long siege.

Now the brakes had been removed; now fascism would not find the vast mountain of Roosevelt's prestige, wisdom and skill blocking them at every turn! Now the war against American democracy could be started again where Hitler and Mussolini had been forced to yield! So they believed, the fascist barbarians in our gates.

* * *

MILLIONS of New Yorkers, anti-Nazis who have sons and husbands in the armed forces are blind enough to pay two cents a day to help a pro-Nazi newspaper spread its rotten treason here—meaning the **N. Y. Daily News,** of course.

This paper, naturally, did not hide its pleasure over the death of its enemy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Gloating editorials appeared repeating all the familiar slanders. Col. Patterson, who publishes the **Daily News,** reacted to the tragic loss of the President in no American manner, but with the cold and triumphant sneer of a genuine Nazi.

This Nazi jackal cannot contain his obscene pleasure as he sniffs around and around the dead lion of democracy. Only yesterday the letter column of the **Daily News,** most of it written by skillful prostitutes in the office, contained the following Patterson paragraph:

"It would have been impossible to get The Hat (LaGuardia) out of City Hall had it not been for the passing of the Great Brain (Roosevelt).

"It is one grand relief not to see scores of grinning pictures of the world's champion fixer-upper and conqueror these days."

The **N. Y. Evening Post** devoted an entire editorial section one day to a blast of horror and indignation against the **"News"** for its fascistic rejoicing over the grave of the President.

But the **Post** should understand that not only malice and evil are at work here. Fascists regarded the death of the President as an event of the highest political import. It

By Mike Gold

Only 2 Alternatives Before Us

was like a signal they had been waiting for, the break in the United Front barricade they could never before scale.

* * *

I BELIEVE their rejoicing is premature. It is as lunatic as the prophecies and dreams of refugee Adolf.

Despite the confusion at San Francisco, where Vandenberg and Herbert Hoover threaten to seize the reins dropped by the great President, fundamental realities of the world situation will force America back to the main highway of Roosevelt democracy.

Returning soliders in millions will ask for jobs and houses, as they are already doing. Hooverism can never give them that. The people will want a league of nations to insure peace and prevent fascism. Hooverism is sabotaging all that, and will inevitably stand exposed as a fascist-hearted saboteur.

There are only two roads Americans can take—that of peaceful cooperation with the rest of the world, or that of imperialism and conquest.

You cannot hide these alternatives under all your fogs of red-baiting and democratic-sounding formalism. Without the Soviet Union our America can never have peace or jobs. This is the sort of truth tricksters cannot kill.

Roosevelt saw it clearly; and America will see it just as plain, because otherwise where are we, but on the same imperialist road that Hitler trod, which leads only to isolation and national death?

Let's Face It

THERE was just the trace of a polite sneer in the sedate New York Times discussion on reconversion prices, wages and profits by Walter H. Waggoner Sunday.

Here is how Waggoner put it:

"As Mr. Vinson (War Mobilization and Reconversion Director) set it forth . . . the program envisages higher prices for raw materials, higher wages for labor, and higher profits for industry. This will be done with no increase in the cost of goods to consumers, according to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Director."

Under discussion here are consumers' goods to be produced for the first time since 1942. Vinson said, in effect, that despite added production costs, profits will rise even though prices remain at the 1942 level. Waggoner is politely skeptical.

The Vinson concept is not new. It was advanced in a report to President Roosevelt just a few days before his death by four heads of economic agencies connected with the war effort. It has, of course, already been attacked as ridiculous by some Congressmen and by spokesmen for certain lobbies.

Those who attack either want to force wages down to 1942 levels or to force prices up to the levels of 1945. Their implied argument is that you obviously cannot make profits if your production costs go up and your prices remain the same.

But they overlook a few slight facts. For example, government figures indicate that productivity of labor has gone up about 20 percent during the war. That productivity increase will not be lost in the transfer to peacetime goods. On the contrary, reconversion will result in the introduction of the most modern and efficient machinery and methods of production, thereby increasing productivity and decreasing labor costs for each item produced.

* * *

THE point is that unless the Vinson formula is realized we are not going to be able to establish the conditions for postwar prosperity. You cannot go back to the wages of 1942, whether that takes the form of actual reduction in pay or of increase in prices, and still expect to maintain full employment. It must be remembered that despite the advances made under the New Deal there were still some eight to nine million unemployed when the war broke out. If we are to avoid that, or worse, the purchasing power of the people must be a lot higher in relation to the goods produced than it was then.

In the above quotation, Waggoner cites Vinson against OPA director Chester Bowles, who said recently that profits during the reconversion period will have to be kept at

by Max Gordon

Prices, Wages And Reconversion

prewar levels. The **Times** writer thus sees a clash coming since Vinson said profits would go up.

* * *

ACTUALLY, there is no clash, except possibly for a short period during reconversion. Bowles is interested primarily in controlling prices. When he said profits must be held at prewar levels, he was referring to the profit on each individual item produced. Vinson, however, was discussing overall profits within the framework of an economy in which the total production would be far greater than it was in 1942. Thus, even if profits on individual items did not go up, the total profits made would certainly increase.

Again, let's refer to the report made by the four economic stabilizers to FDR on April 7:

"A fundamental requirement at that time (the reconversion period) will be the adoption by industry of price policies which are geared to large volume sales and which encourage mass buying through the narrowing of margins over production costs."

Keeping prices down and wages up, I submit, is the way to encourage mass buying. Considering the increase in productivity, however, I am not at all sure that there will be much "narrowing of margins over production costs" unless wage rates are substantially raised to prevent reduction in take-home pay as overtime is eliminated.

Making the Grade

TWELVE Latin-American countries have entered into agreements with the United States for a cooperative project aimed at the improvement of their educational systems. By the end of this year, the number will have risen to 18.

Thus begins a new era in both education and international cooperation. In the past we have had, with both the countries of Europe and those of this hemisphere, the exchange of university students; or the visits of professional men and scientists, engaged in some special task that required the resources of this or that particular country for completion; or, finally, the "cultural ambassadors"—musicians, artists, etc.—who, without always being fully representative of their national cultures, have nevertheless helped to break down the cultural isolation, particularly of the United States.

This new project, however, will touch directly on the foundations of national culture and understanding—the work of the elementary and high schools, and even more importantly, the work of the "normal schools," in which teachers are trained.

Planned as a three-year arrangement, under the sponsorship of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, it has already provided American educators of outstanding merit for the development of a trades and industry school in Paraguay, the rescaling of the high school system in Chile, and the adaptation of materials and techniques used in American rural schools to those of Bolivia.

* * *

THE existence of this project has given new meaning to the proposals worked out on the eve of the San Francisco Conference, by the delegates of 34 of the United Nations, meeting in New York under the auspices of the International Education Assembly. By unanimous vote, the delegates adopted a resolution urging the Conference to "include as an integral part of the organization an International Office for Education, to be a clearing house and advisory center for educational activities, especially as they may foster international understanding."

Support for such a world body had already come from some 500 leading American university presidents, and from the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, largest single body of teachers in America.

That the time is ripe for new and basic steps forward in international education hardly needs proof today; nor need anyone be told how greatly joint action in the field of

by Harold Collins

Hemisphere Cooperation In Education

education will help to strengthen those very trends that have brought these new possibilities into being.

* * *

THAT tremendous section of the world's population that will be reconstructing its economic life, or entering into new industrialization during the years ahead, will also for the most part have to reconstruct its educational apparatus, or find new solutions for problems of educational technique and structure which they have not faced in the past.

We shall have much to offer them out of our long and varied experience in democratic education; and the assistance which we extend will come back to us a hundredfold in the new security that America and the world will enjoy with extending democracy.

But it might be worth noting at this point that we have no final word in America on the content and techniques of education for democracy. On the contrary, there is no doubt that we shall also have much to learn from the exchange of opinions and observations. If we approach our role in international education with this in mind, we shall be benefiting thereby both ourselves and the other countries involved. The alternative is a wind of "educational imperialism" for which there is no more room in this new world a-comin' than for any other variety.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Papers Ignore Terror In Greece—Why?

Bridgeport, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Are the commercial newspapers to close down on the facts in Europe like they did once on Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia? We all remember the time, for a full year, when the Daily Worker had the "scoop" about Tito and the other papers continued to plug for Mikhailovitch. They scarcely knew Ti[illegible] existed until they had to acknowledge he was the one really fighting the Nazis and Italian invaders.

Now there is a strange silence on the terror in Greece, the Daily only telling about it. Are the newspapers trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the British Empire?

B. B. SHAW.

●

Scholarship to Honor Soldier

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Parkside Communist Club of Brooklyn mourns the loss of Pfc. Joseph Stember, who laid down his life in Germany on April 5, 1945 as his ultimate contribution to the struggle against fascism.

Though but 22 years old, Joe had been a leader in the YCL and the Communist Party for six years. His great desire to come to grips with the enemies of humanity prompted him to ask for a transfer from a research job here to an infantry combat unit. He died as he lived, fighting for the people against fascist barbarism.

To perpetuate Joe's memory, his club, the Parkside Club, has established a fund for a Joseph Stember Scholarship. Each term we will send to the Jefferson School a member who is doing outstanding work. Joe's widow, Helen, carrying on proudly despite the agony of her bereavement, will attend the fall term.

This is the memorial that Joe would have wanted: to help in death as in life, to clarify and educate those who wish to learn.

ETERNAL HONOR TO OUR HEROES!

PARKSIDE COMMUNIST CLUB.

●

Why No Talk Of India?

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why do we not hear about the "India crisis" at San Francisco? Hundreds of thousands of Indian people are dying under British misrule. Why all the shut lips about this "small nation?"

JEAN DAWES.

●

Wants Sample Letter to Congress

Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think it would be very beneficial for some of your readers and their friends if you would print a sample letter in your paper on important issues, to be sent to our Representatives. There are many people that would write such letters, only they feel it's difficult for them to express themselves on paper. Instructions are also needed on how to address envelopes.

E. SMITH.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

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An Anglo-American Bloc?

AN EDITORIAL

EVERY now and then Prime Minister Churchill likes to dwell on the community of language and tradition between Great Britain and the United States, on the close teamwork between the joint chiefs of staff or even on the virtues of basic English as a world language. If this were merely an expression of attachment for his mother's homeland, it would be a charming sentiment.

But it so happens that Churchill tends to emphasize Anglo-American unity exclusive of the Soviet Union whenever difficulties and problems arise within the Big Three coalition. And politicians in this country, like Thomas E. Dewey, for example, begin to get precisely the same idea.

This tendency was apparent before the Teheran conference. It is apparent now. It was highlighted in Churchill's address on Sunday. It was even more dramatically emphasized at San Francisco when the Big Three was temporarily shoved into the background and there emerged instead a form of cooperation between U. S. and British delegates.

Anglo-American unity resulted in seating of Argentina and in a protest to the Soviet Union against the arrest of 16 Poles charged with sabotage behind the Red Army lines. Unity was achieved to clothe Fascist Argentina in the garb of the United Nations and to protect a reactionary clique of Poles which yearns for the good old days of the Fascist colonels and the great landed estates.

This wasn't accidental. An exclusive Anglo-American bloc can rest only on a reactionary program. Unity without the Soviet Union tends to become unity against the Soviet Union. It becomes unity to restore Fascist and near-Fascist regimes. It becomes unity against all the progressive, forward-looking forces in Europe.

This kind of program has a superficial attractiveness which enlists the support of old-line British imperialists. It seems to point to an increase of British influence in Europe and in the world. Walter Lippmann, who is disturbed as a conservative spokesman for genuine American national interest at this whole development, suggests that our actions on Argentina and on Poland were, in fact, British-inspired.

But an Anglo-American alliance is filled with peril for the survival of Great Britain as a world power. For if the United States were to embark with Britain on reactionary and imperialist policies, Britain itself would become the victim of a stronger imperialism, of sharpened economic rivalries with the United States. Indeed, this is one of the attractions exclusive Anglo-American cooperation holds out for some short-sighted political and business circles in this coutnry.

For both the United States and Great Britain Anglo-American unity apart from a broader coalition is a glittering but dangerous chimera. It will isolate our countries from each other and from the world. To achieve the goals of world prosperity and lasting peace, the statesmen of both countries have no better guide than Franklin Roosevelt's insistence on the basic unity of the Big Three, of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Say British Build Pole Anti-Soviet Army

The Polish government-in-exile's army will be built up by the British Government from 130,000 to 250,000 men by adding Poles liberated from Germany who "have been infected to varying degrees by the five years of anti-Russian propaganda which they were subjected," according to Sydney Gruson in yesterday's New York **Times**. . . .

The British government intends to equip and supply this army whose fate is admittedly a "political matter."

Many of the 80,000 Poles already in training, Gruson revealed, had been "forced to serve" in the Wehrmacht and the Todt Labor Corps.

Exile government sources boast that most of the 2,500,000 Poles liberated by the Anglo-American armies don't want to return to Poland under "present political conditions," meaning the democratic Warsaw Government.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Accusation From Oswiecim

As he lay dying in Oswiecim, Norbert **BARLICKI**, veteran member of the Polish Socialist Party's central executive committee, begged his friend Kurylowicz, chairman of the Railwayman's Union: "Tell our comrades, should you survive to see the day, that our being in Oswiecim is due to some comrades wishing to liquidate us since we have been a source of annoyance to them." He named Puzak, a close political associate of Tomasz Arciszewski, "Socialist" premier of the London Polish government-in-exile. . . . Farmers of the **LOWICZ** district contributed 2,500 cartloads of grain and potatoes to the working people of Lodz. . . . Within a few days almost 6,000 farmers from Cracow and Kielce districts moved to reclaimed Polish territory in East Prussia, western Pomerania, Opole and Lower Silesia.

The **INDONESIAN** Association of San Francisco told UNCIO delegates that the present Dutch East Indies delegation cannot represent Indonesia; that Indonesians are capable of self-government and that fixing the date of Indonesian independence now, effective as soon as the Japanese forces are driven out, would be "of great political and military value for the all-out war against Japan's Greater East Asia." The Association pointed out that to assure peace imperialism must go, that Indonesia cannot have peace unless she is free and independent. . . . The Communist Party of **SOUTH AFRICA** charged in a press statement that South African Indian Congress delegates appointed to advise the India government delegation in San Francisco on "the color question in South Africa, particularly the Indian question," are incapable of doing so. Those appointed have been far too willing to compromise on segregation, the Party's Central Committee asserted.

Mexican authorities are reinvestigating the death in an airplane crash in January of Soviet Ambassador Konstantin **OUMANSKY**, Moscow Radio announced. . . .

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100 Americans Greet Prestes

One hundred prominent Americans today cabled Louiz Carlos Prestes, outstanding Brazilian patriot, congratulating him and the other anti-fascist political prisoners who were released as a result of a general amnesty in Brazil on April 18, 1945. "Amnesty is true expression democratic will of Brazilian people," the cable said.

Signed by leaders in all walks of American life, the cable was initiated by Rt. Rev. Wm. P. Remington, Bishop of Eastern Oregon, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Bishop of Episcopal Church of Arizona, and Hon. James H. Wolfe, chief Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

Signers included Rt. Rev. W. Y. Bell, Bishop, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Cordele, Ga.; Dr. Walter Damrosch; Lion Feuchtwanger; Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein; Dr. Alvin Johnson, director, New School of Social Research; John Howard Lawson; Dr. Thomas Mann; Fredric March; Groucho Marx; Eugene Ormandy; Rabbi David Philipson, Dean of American Reform Rabbis; Prof. Frederick L. Schuman; Dr. Walter Dill Scott.

Czech Resistance Keep Arms

LONDON, May 15 (ALN).—The Czechoslovak National Council, which has led the country's resistance movement against the Germans, issued a proclamation this week forbidding "any confiscation whatsoever of arms from the barricade fighters and members of the revolutionary guards."

The Council will act as the interim authority in recently liberated areas until the new government takes over and will then be absorbed into the government.

Resistance fighters will be incorporated into the national army.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

FOLK DANCING. Music by The Sillers. Instruction. Midtown Folk Dance Group. Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. 8-11 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

"THE POET AND DEMOCRACY"—Eda Lou Walton will be guest lecturer in "Literature and Democracy," Thursday, May 17, at 8:10 p.m. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c.

Coming

Philadelphia, Pa.

Victory Celebration, Town Hall, May 20th. Camilla Williams, Marian Anderson Award Winner; Herbert Baumel, Concert Violinist; Colorful dance pageant; Jewish Peoples Chorus; 15th Anniversary celebration, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, IWO.

Monarchists Maneuver to Save Fascism in Spain

COUNT ON AID IN U.S., BRITAIN FOR SURFACE CHANGES

Spanish Republican exiles regard the recently increased activities of the monarchists as evidence that official British and possibly American circles are encouraging these anti-democratic forces.

Espana Popular, exile weekly published in Mexico City, calls attention in its current issue to the strong indications that the monarchists are being groomed as a possible substitute for the Franco-Falange regime to head off restoration of the republic.

"We think that if Juan de Bourbon (pretender to the throne) decided to make a public appeal for restoration, if personalities like the Duke of Alba permit speculation that they have resigned, it is because the monarchists have decided to undertake increased activity from which they count on support of certain elements in England and the United States."

The monarchist movement is not an anti-Franco movement but a fascist maneuver to save the structure and content of Spanish fascism by making surface changes including possible elimination of Falange as a legal party, the weekly states.

FRANCO PARTICIPATION

"Heading the monarchist maneuver are many members of the Franco regime," the paper says. **"Gentlemen who, now that the 100 percent fascist formula, to which they were so keenly attached, has broken down, wish to perpetuate it with a few modifications.**

"We are not faced, then," the paper continues, "by a movement emanating from the opposition to the Franco regime, but by one coming from the regime itself."

In connection with apparent preparations to substitute a puppet monarchy for the open Falange regime, **Spanish News Letter**, a London weekly release, points out that "the Pretender himself is badly compromised, for he holds membership card No. 5 of the Falange."

Ask Service Credit On Seniority When Vet Gets New Job

Delegated CIO conferences in New York City and Newark in the past few days have spotlighted attention on the problems of returning war veterans and their protection.

The New York parley, held at the Park Central Hotel Saturday, recommended that all veterans of the armed forces and merchant marine be admitted without charge into unions and that contracts guarantee reinstatement on jobs, with seniority covering previous employment plus their entire period of service.

It was further recommended that new employes who are veterans shall, after a probationary period, receive seniority based on their entire period of service.

The New York meeting also urged that veterans be given opportunity to train without cost for industry and that they be paid during training. Other proposals recommend improvements in arrangements for veterans loans, education and medical care.

NEWARK MEETING

The Newark Conference, called by the Greater Newark CIO Council's health and welfare committee, emphasized the need for negotiating contracts assuring full seniority for all veterans, giving credit for war service to men who were never employed before they donned uniform, and assuring reemployment of all disabled veterans regardless of seniority.

The conference recommended that local union veteran committees, with shop managements, survey in advance all jobs in their plants that could be filled by disabled vets and determine what vocational training could be needed to handle the jobs.

A proposal for establishment of a Council veterans' committee to press for creation of a Newark veterans' center was approved. The center would include under one roof representatives of all agencies with which vets would want to deal, under the plan.

James McLeish, chairman of the national veterans' committee of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, told conferees that Selective Service Director Hershey recently admitted only 40 percent of veterans have their employment rights protected by law.

Both conferences emphasized the solution of the veterans' problems will be reached to the extent that the cooperative efforts of labor, management and government bring about full employment.

Detroit Leaders Call Housing Parley

DETROIT, May 15.—A housing conference aiming to build a healthy, peaceful and united community with a sponsorship of over two hundred civic, labor, Negro, church, fraternal and political leaders will take place Sunday, May 27 at the Maccabees Building.

The conference call points out that "the Negro ghetto still remains untouched, except that more men, women and children have been forced within its walls," which means that 10 percent of the population live in 2 percent of our residential area.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Civil Rights Federation. Co-chairmen are Rev. Ellsworth M. Smith and Rev. Charles A. Hill.

Start Conversion to Frigidaires July 31

DAYTON, I., May 15 (UP).—The Frigidaire division of General Motors Corp., will halt production of .50-caliber machine guns by July 31 and start reconversion for civilian goods, it was announced today.

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MOTHER

In this corner

Der Moxie Gets His Dates Mixed, Other Fite Items

Bill Mardo

The sock market is back in the news again . . . so let's round up all the assorted fite-bits:

Arturo Godoy, the game Chinean who refused to be chilled the first time he tangled with Joe Louis, but who learned better when next they met—scored a five-round kayo in Washington the other night against trial-bag Buddy Walker.

Which, in this day and age, automatically makes Arturo another headliner for Uncle Mike Jacobs.

It's all so easy I'm almost tempted.

* * *

And speaking of Mister Jacobs, he's a most happy man today. Mike's got another sure sellout for New York as a result of the surprise draw Jose Basora earned with Sugar Ray Robinson in Philly Monday evening.

Basora is a full-grown middleweight of the Jake LaMotta variety, meaning you can crack thunderbolts on his jaw all night long without so much as fazing him. Scribes who made the jaunt to Philadelphia came back with reports that Robinson looked like anything but an uncrowned champion against his Puerto Rican foe.

Most amusing indeed. Our fair-weather friends conveniently forget that because of a lack of suitable opponents, Ray is lucky if he can get a match every three months. And that's exactly how long it's been since he last donned the mittens. Long layoffs don't help a fighter, you know, and the form Robbie displayed in Philly was only the natural result of his being too good for his own good. So long as he remains the greatest fighter in action, and he's all of that, Robinson won't have much opportunity to stay in top shape.

A fella's got to have regular bouts for that.

* * *

What have we here? A liberated Yank reported from Paris yesterday that he talked with Max Schmeling recently. Der Moxie claimed: "My career as a fighter ended when I jumped over Crete with German paratroopers in 1942. I broke my back when I landed. I almost died."

I always thought Schmeling's boxing career ended when Joe Louis broke his Aryan ribs in 1938. The Nazi almost died then too.

* * *

UP's war correspondent Robert Musel penned a very amusing note from England. It seems that Musel "accidentally" ran into Billy Conn while the Pittsburgh kid was pounding the heavy bag in London's Rainbow Corner gym . . . but let Musel tell you what happened:

"Wally May, who is one of England's finest boxing trainers, matched us on the spot as I entered the door and before I could protest I was clad in sneakers, trunks and heavy gloves. I weighed in at 171. Conn weighed 188 and looked about three pounds overweight—pretty near right.

"In those anxious moments before the bell, I noticed that Conn had his old exuberance, cocked his left about the same way but appeared to have even a better defense than in the past—probably as the result of his 150 exhibition bouts under Army auspices. As we circled, Wally whispered, 'Watch out for his left.' It was already too late. Billy stabbed so hard I couldn't even nibble my toasted scone at teatime."

Hm. Maybe the fight game isn't so tempting.

Fitzimmons' Fumbling Phillies

The Philadelphia Phillies, who annually start in the national league and end in a subterranean chamber barely within tom-tom range of the seventh-place club, are well into their 1945 excavation today, but they could not be denied one distinction—they are making errors at a near-championship pace.

The Phillies have committed 45 misplays in their 22 games so far. Only five of these 22 games have been errorless.

Their high point in imperfection came on May 5 in a doubleheader with Brooklyn, in which the Phils bobbled five times in each game. This total of 10 is well below the record of 17 shared by three teams, the most modern of which played in 1909, but this is wartime and the boys are doing the best they can.

In seven games the Phils have made two errors, three times they have bobbled three times, and twice they have been guilty of four errors in one game.

This sort of thing is spoiling manager Fred Fitzimmons' enjoyment of the clean afternoon air, and may in time alienate the affections of the Philly pitching staff for the Philly infield.

It has been the infield which has been kicking the chances, and the pitchers have been parading through the bullpen like housewives through a meat market, trying to get opponents out after errors have opened the gates.

The record for errors in one season stands at 408 by Brooklyn in 155 games in 1905. At the present rate the Phils are behind this production rate, but it might be noted that when the Quaker City boys fluff 'em, it's in Championship style.. Their average of errors for 17 games is the same as the 1905 Brooklynites.

Games Today

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Chicago (night).
Boston at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Detroit (2).
Washington at Cleveland (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago at New York (night).
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston (2).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

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Giants Win Another, 5-4

The first-place New York Giants continued their winning ways at the Polo Grounds yesterday, as they beat the Chicago Cubs 5-4, with Van Lingle Mungo chalking up his third win.

Mungo tired badly though in the late frames, and Ace Adams had to relieve him in the eighth. For the Cubs, it was Paul Derringer who started on the mound, but the 37-year-old vet didn't have his usual stuff yesterday and the Ottmen hopped onto him for a batch of runs in the fifth frame. Bob Chipman and Claude Passeau took turns in the mound after Derringer was bounced.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	010 100 200	4	6 0
New York	000 041 00x	5	8 1

Derringer, Chipman (5), Passeau (8) and Williams, Gillespie (8); Mungo, Adams (8) and Lombardi.

St. Louis	200 021 030	8	11 0
Boston	110 112 100	7	13 2

Partenheimer, Burkhart (5), Creel (7), Donnelly (9) and O'Dea; Barrett, Javery (6), Schacker (6) and Masi.

Local Batting

GIANTS			
Ott	.405	Filipowicz	.222
Reyes	.305	Gardella	.200
Weintraub	.342	Medwick	.167
Rucker	.318	Kerr	.153
Lombardi	.316	Jurges	.000
Treadway	.286	Berres	.000
Hausmann	.284		
DODGERS			
Olmo	.375	Stanky	.286
Sukeforth	.364	Bordagaray	.286
Rosen	.341	Galan	.263
Sandlock	.333	Basinski	.236
Walker	.315	Hart	.234
Aderholt	.300	Douglas	.000
Owen	.296		
YANKEES			
Crosetti	.344	Savage	.243
Etten	.324	Martin	.241
Stirnweiss	.292	Derry	.233
Buzas	.275	Metheny	.167
Grimes	.273	Crompton	.115
Lindell	.268	Garbark	.024
Stainback	.250	Drescher	.000

The Adventures of Richard

Nobody Likes the Hoidles

By Mike Singer

When the kids play "hurdles" the police department is usually on the scene very quickly. It's tough enough for trucks, cars, wagons and scooters to get through the block on any occasion when the kids are out, but it's almost impossible to break through the line of boxes, ropes and ash cans slung across the street from curb to curb and row after row. That's how the kids play "hurdles."

Well this day, Sandy, the exterminator, came around and he stopped his little truck near the corner when he saw the going ahead. He stood on the step of his truck and yelled out to the kids: "Clear the way mugs, I'm comin' through."

Menash who was to run the "1-sewer ash can hurdle" in the next event waved him back. "Extoiminate another block, Sandy," he yelled, "we got the hoidles up already."

Behind Sandy came a Macy truck and Dr. Mittleberg who was to visit Mrs. Hendler's measles-ridden kid, a junk wagon and Bill, the Good Humor man. There they were lined up honking horns, screaming their lung out, almost cutting off traffic on the intersection thoroughfare—but the "hoidles" events went on. Finally Sandy and the Macy truck began to edge through the block slowly. They came up to the first obstacle—the egg box hurdle—and stopped. "You bust them egg boxes and we'll tear your trucks fender from fender," No-Nose warned.

Flekel dashed up to Dr. Mittleberg and said: "Whyntcha go around a block where there's real sick kids, chee whiz, nobody needs a doctor for the measles."

Richard told Bill: "You come through and we boycott all your ice cream, we'll buy from a candy store."

Goobers was shouting at the Mack truck driver: "F'r cryinoutloud, what junk you gotta deliver now? I'm gonna tell my mother to buy only from Gimbels."

Just then the green and white police car swerved around the corner.

"Break them hurdles up," the cop shouted at the kids.

The kids reluctantly pulled down the ropes, pushed the ash cans and egg boxes aside and the caravan went through. As the last car rolled by, No-Nose said philosophically:

"No wonder there's delinquents?"

Baseball Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
New York	17	5	.773	—
Brooklyn	14	6	.700	2
Chicago	10	9	.526	5½
St. Louis	9	10	.474	6½
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450	7
Boston	8	10	.444	7
Cincinnati	7	11	.389	8
Philadelphia	5	17	.227	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Chicago	12	6	.667	—
New York	13	7	.659	—
Detroit	11	7	.611	1
St. Louis	9	9	.500	3
Washington	10	12	.455	4
Philadelphia	9	12	.429	4½
Boston	8	12	.400	5
Cleveland	6	13	.316	6½

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Finders Keepers, Variety
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Soldier Who Came Home
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Kiwanis Club Program
WOR—News; the Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WJZ—Rosa Rio, Organ
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Lester Smith, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Salute
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—Queen for Today
WJZ—Johnny Thompson, Songs
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Beautiful Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
5:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Joe Morrison, Songs
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Report From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Wacs on Parade
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Books Are Bullets
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—News—Quincy Howe
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—We've Got Your Number
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—New Yorkers at War
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Kay Armen, Songs
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood, Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Ellery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Cecil Brown
WJZ—Ted Maline—From Overseas
WABC—Jack Carson Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Billie Burke Show
WOR—Barney Grant Show
WJZ—David Harding—Counterspy
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—The Road Ahead, With Clifton Padiman, Emcee
WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Review
9:15-WOR—San Francisco Conference
WQXR—Manzella, Violin
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Brownstone Theatre
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Which Is Which?—Quiz
WMCA—Business Forum
WQXR—The Musical Festival
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser Show
WOR—Boston Blackie—Play
WJZ—Icebox Follies; Wendell Niles and Don Prindle
WABC—Great Moments in Music
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Opera Music
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Trans-Atlantic Quiz
WABC—Let Yourself Go, With Milton Berle, Others
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—War Bond Concert
10:45-WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Harlem Hour
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Variety Musicale
WABC—Invitation to Music
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Salazar Fascist Dictatorship Stifles Culture in Portugal

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

The news that a Portuguese-American Committee for Democracy has been set up in New York City is good news for those of us who are concerned with democracy in the Western Hemisphere. For by reason of the strong cultural influence which Portugal inevitably still exercises over Brazil, the Salazar dictatorship, which is a Portuguese version of Mussolini's "corporate state," becomes a threat to our own future well-being

The truth is, it comes even closer home than that, affecting democracy here in our own United States. Salazar is the idol of Father Coughlin and his kind; and in the past year or so, a number of cautiously laudatory articles on the Salazar regime have been sneaked into American newspapers and at least one reactionary big-circulation magazine. As in the case of Franco, our native fascists have usually not dared come out for him too openly; but there is a feeling among them that Salazar, possibly because of his academic background and the fact that not much is heard by the outside world of his oppressions and his butcheries, is somehow a more "respectable tyrant of whom they could make good use.

FIRST-HAND REPORT

I should like to give you something like a first-hand report on what the learned "Dr." Salazar has done to the culture of his country—which I visited in 1932, six years after the coup that made him dictator—and also what he is trying to do to the culture of Brazil.

Most of us, probably, do not think of the little land of Portugal as possessing in modern times a literature or a culture that is deserving of notice.

It may accordingly come as a surprise to hear the best known English language authority on the subject, Mr. Aubrey F. G. Bell, declaring that "The Portuguese is the greatest literature produced by a small country with the exception of ancient Greece." In the latter half of the nineteenth century, for example, especially during the years from 1870 to 1890, Portugal had a truly remarkable social and socialistic-tending literature, and gave to the world one of the greatest of modern short story writers, in Eca de Queiroz, who was a member of the First International and corresponded with Marx and Engels.

What happened to the writers of Portugal after the Salazar dictatorship was set up is best described by Lusitano de Castro in the Klaus Mann—Hermann Kesten anthology, **Heart of Europe**, published a couple of years ago.

"If before 1926," Lusitano de Castro writes "the narrowing down of national horizons, the political strife and the debate for reform and salvation deeply affected creative literary work, since then the tight prohibitions of censorship, the persecution and exile of writers, the political and intellectual suffocation have almost succeeded in destroying the life-cells of Portuguese literature."

Some fifteen years ago, when I was gathering material for the second volume of my European Caravan, I went to Lisbon and the famous university town of Coimbra to see what I could discover in the way of writing. I discovered the most barren and desolate literary landscape that one could possibly imagine.

The only way in which I can describe it would seem to be in the fine phrase which the French writer, Georges Bernanos, applied to Franco Spain: "cemeteries under the moon." In Portugal today no writer dares touch a contemporary social theme; and the result is either complete barrenness and sterility, or else what one critic has called "memorialismo," which means a puttering around with the minutiae of literary archeology.

It is true, there are certain attempts at an ivory tower escape, in the form of lingering traces of futurism, and of a modernistic poetic mysticism such as is found in the group gathered around the review Presenca. But these are feeble efforts indeed and do not in the least disturb "Dr." Salazar in his oppression and exploitation of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

"But where is your literature?" was the question that, with the audacity of a visiting foreigner, I finally put to one of Portugal's most distinguished critics and scholars. He gave me a long, slow smile. "Why don't you go to Brazil?" he said. "They have an interesting literature down there." It was a neat way of evading the question. But that smile and the speaker's eyes said much; for in Lisbon as in Rome or in the Italian writers' colony in Paris, I found that same habit of "talking with the eyes," saying what the mouth did not dare to utter.

I took my Portuguese friend's advice and turned to Brazil, and have been closely following the literary output of the latter country ever since, being professionally engaged as a bibliographer of Brazilian literature for the past ten years. The two literatures, however, that of Portugal and that of Brazil, are very closely related in many respects—a good deal more closely, I should say, than are those of England and the United States. They exert a reciprocal influence upon each other; and what is happening now is: Portugal, where literature has been suffocated and stamped out, is exerting a dangerous influence upon writers across the sea, a trend that is made use of by Brazilian reactionaries to forward their own fascist purposes.

Need for Fact Film on Negroes in War Plants

By DAVID PLATT

The U.S. Army made history with **The Negro Soldier** and now the Navy is producing **The Negro Sailor** in Hollywood. The next documentary film that I would like to see made by some government agency is one on the Negro war worker. Such a film, if it's to be factual, would have to show Negroes and whites working together in war plants. Large, segregated units of Negroes in defense plants are rare. A Government sponsored picture that would make this clear would be a clean-cut jab against discrimination. It would also be an eye-opener for Hollywood producers, most of whom still hesitate to picture Negroes and whites working or even talking, walking or eating together. The only time they permit such intimacies on the screen is when the Negro in the case is a comedian.

The screen is far behind the stage in this respect. While the theatre, in plays like **Decision, Men to the Sea, On The Town** is striving for a more richer democratic treatment of Negro artists and Negro themes, the film industry continues to offend with their sickening caricatures.

In line with this, Seymour Slavin, President of the CPA Ocean Hill Club writes:

"One of the most vicious and chauvinistic movies I have seen around in a long time is an old short called A Star Is Born featuring Danny Kaye. The movie, a comedy, has some really insulting scenes to our fellow-citizens—the Negroes. One scene is outstanding for its vulgar dialogue. Danny Kaye is wooing a girl who has her back to him; she turns around and she happens to be a young Negro girl (portrayed as a dull-witted, .Stepin-Fechit .type). Danny's comment is 'I guess I went too far South.' The picture is evidently an old one, but I was under the impression that movie exhibitors, especially in New York had developed a deeper respect for their patron's t aste. Am convinced that this offensive picture should be withdrawn."

Arts and Sciences Group Holds Forum on San Francisco Parley

The Hon. Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Democratic Congresswoman from Connecticut, will be the principal speaker at an open meeting of the Literature Division of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions tonight (Wednesday, May 16) at 8:30 p.m. in Times Hall. Mrs. Chase, who is a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, will discuss the legislative aspects of the international security program.

John Mason Brown, former lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and columnist for the Saturday Review of Literature, will also speak. His analysis of the San Francisco Conference in relation to Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods will be illustrated "on the spot" by Joe Hirsch, artist-correspondent who has recently returned from a two years' assignment overseas for Abbot Laboratories.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's talk, the audience will be invited to participate in a question and discussion period. Howard Fast, author of **Citizen Tom Paine** and **Freedom Road** will be chairman of the meeting. Admission is free.

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Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, May 16, 1945

Late Bulletins

Won't Let Regional Blocs Hurt World Plan: Stettinius

By FREDERICK V. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The United States today moved to break the deadlock on the regional issue when Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius declared his delegation had come to San Francisco to write a charter for a world organization and not to support efforts by regional blocs to break down its authority.

Mr. Stettinius' firm statement is expected to hasten solution of a problem which has been plaguing the delegates for the last week. Many Latin American nations have been trying to exclude the inter-American system from the authority of the world organization.

Fearing the consequences of such a hemisphere bloc and of United States loyalty to it, the Australians countered on Monday by proposing a change on the Yalta voting formula in connection with regional enforcement. Their suggestion which has the support of several other nations strikes at the heart of the new security organization by making an important exception to the unanimity rule among the five permanent members of the Security Council on all matters of enforcement.

The problem of relating regional systems to the world organization is not isolated from other serious issues still facing San Francisco. There are several groups who for one reason or another want to modify the Yalta voting procedure. They are using every opportunity, including the argument over regional systems, to weaken the five-power foundation of world security.

That is why Stettinius' statement is important and encouraging.

"Our discussions on regional arrangements are going forward," the American chairman said. "I am meeting again this afternoon at 2:30, after having lunch with M. Bidault on this question.

"It is impossible for me to tell you at this time what the solution is to be. I can tell you, however, beyond any doubt, and I want this to be made crystal clear, that the United States delegation is in San Francisco to write a charter for a world organization, and as precious as our inter-American system is and as much as it has meant to us from a traditional standpoint there is nothing in our minds that we expect to do that will interfere with the success and prestige of the world organization.

"That is paramount in our minds. Moreover, I want to add the fact that we are confident we can make the inter-American system, that has been so valuable and so important to us in the past, work successfully within the framework of the world organization in the future as has been done in the past."

Japanese land mines are exploded against low-flying Yank planes on the mainland. The American planes were P-51 Mustangs of the Seventh Fighter Command and the target was the Kanoya East Airfield in southern Kyushu Island. This photo of the electrically operated mines was made by a "gun-camera."

The Veteran Commander

SAWING JAPAN IN TWO

(NOTE: If you want a good map of the Pacific theater and one of Japan proper, you can write to Standard Oil of New Jersey and ask for either or both). Take out four red pins and plant them on Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Foochow (called Minhow on the map) and Paoking (Shaoyang on the map) in Hunan province, just east of our big air base at Chihkiang.

The four pins will form an almost straight line running some 2,000 miles north of the Tropic of Cancer.

This line cuts the Japanese empire approximately in two. North of the line lie Japan proper, Manchuria, north China and the central lake region of China. South of it lie south China, Thailand, Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

These two halves of the Japanese empire are connected by a sea-lane and land-lane.

The sea-lane runs now from the East China Sea to the South China Sea via the Strait of Formosa. The land-lane runs tenuously through Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, from Hankow to Canton.

Between the two lanes (sea and land) there is a block of territory which is not in Japanese hands (parts of Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwantung provinces).

Thus Chinese pressure from the west against the land-lane and pressure from the central block of territory by Chinese armies and guerillas (when working together) can sever the flimsy Japanese land-lane.

American sea and air pressure from Okinawa, combined with Chinese action from the central block of territory against the Japanese coastal positions between Hangchow and Hongkong can sever the sea-lane, or at least make it practically unusable.

The Chinese, according to their own reports (which might need confirmation) are attacking on a "large scale" in Hunan, advancing westward. At the same time Chinese troops are reported fighting street battles in Foochow, trying to wipe out the Japanese beachhead on the shores of the Strait of Formosa.

On Okinawa our troops are advancing on Naha, but are encountering extremely stiff resistance. The Japanese position is hopeless on Okinawa, but the enemy puts up this terrific fight with the probable object of "discouraging" us by showing us that from now on every step will be paid for with heavy losses. This is a way of saying: "Why don't you quit? The price of victory will be so great that it is better for you to make our surrender 'conditional.'" The Japanese idea might be to let go the southern half of the loot empire, where western imperialisms have their main interests, on condition that the northern half be left within their sphere of "influence." The Iwo Jima-Paoking battle line is the approximate demarcation line between these two spheres.

In the southern half of the empire, with Burma practically lost and Borneo under attack, the Japanese position is more than shaky. The main effort will have to be exerted in the northern half. And this is where internal Chinese unity will be of paramount importance to afford us the full help of both the Chinese Central and People's armies.

Luckily for us, the Far Eastern Soviet armies are keeping almost half the Japanese army pinned down to the great arc of the border of Manchuria.

Communist-Led Tickets Win 60 Of 80 Seine Towns in Election

Wireless to the Daily Worker

PARIS, May 15.—The outstanding feature of Sunday's run-off elections here was the success of united lists of anti-fascists and republican candidates, mostly led by the Communists.

In the Seine Department, near Paris, anti-fascist lists, with Communists in the majority, won 60 of 80 municipalities; similar lists with a Socialist majority won 16 more. In 1935 reactionaries and moderates controlled 44 of these municipalities; now they retain three.

In the Seine et Oise department, anti-fascist lists headed by Communists won 84 localities as against 31 before the war.

In northern France, almost the entire coal basin voted for Communist-headed anti-fascist lists. Joint Communist - Socialist lists triumphed in big textile centers like Lille and Roubaix. Practically all large and many smaller French towns are now under left resistance leadership, with Socialists and Communists predominating.

Bottcher Rally Tomorrow

Capt. Herman Bottcher's memory will be honored at Manhattan Center tomorrow (Thursday) night by men who fight on for those great ideals to which America's "one man army" devoted his life.

T/Sgt. Milton Felsen, who fought alongside Bottcher in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade for Spain's freedom, and who has just been freed after two and one-half years in a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, will be there. Twice wounded, Sgt. Felson survived a 600-mile forced march from an eastern prison camp to the Elbe.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, vigilant foe of a soft peace, will honor the memory of a great German freedom-fighter and explain how the anti-fascist struggle which Bottcher personified can be advanced today.

Other speakers at this first organized celebration of V-E Day, which is sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, include ex-President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, Diana Forbes-Robertson, Charles Collins and Gustave Faber, editor of the German American,

Propose United Nations Bar Assn.

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Formation of a United Bar Association was proposed here last night by California's Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, at an unprecedented meeting of lawyers attending the security parley here.

The Palace Hotel dinner was organized by the National Lawyers Guild, the California and the San Francisco Bar Association and the American Bar Association. It brought together for the first time the most prominent American, Soviet and British lawyers.

Kenny, president of the National Lawyers Guild, spoke along with Justice John A. Parker, of North Carolina; Sir William Malkin, of Britain, and S. A. Golunski, legal advisor and member of the Soviet delegation.

The dinner itself was under the widest auspices yet achieved of American lawyers. It will undoubtedly influence favorably the solution of the UNCIO's world court problem and will stimulate international action on Kenny's proposal.

3 More Nazi Subs Surrender to U.S.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 15 (UP).—Three German submarines surrendered to U.S. naval units off the New England coast today, the Navy disclosed.

The announcement, from Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, stated that all three U-boats were en route to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Reich Gov't Property Here Handed to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UP).—Swiss Minister Charles Brugmann today turned over to the United States all German government property and records in this country. German property has been in Swiss custody since December, 1941.